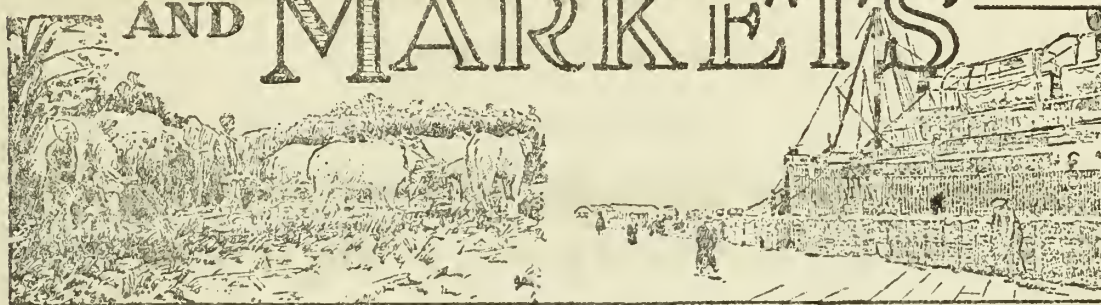


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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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TRENDS IN VALUE OF UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN THE SOVIET UNION

U. S. D. A.

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L A T E C A B L E S

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No rain in Argentine cereal zone during week ended September 27.

Conditions critical in Provinces of Cordoba and Entre Rios, where wheat and flaxseed crops may be almost complete failures. (Agricultural Attaché P. O. Nyhus, Buenos Aires, September 27, 1935.)

Argentine wheat and flaxseed crops very late in a great part of the country. Growth has been poor and serious damage has resulted from cool weather and lack of rain. Poor yield expected. Conditions for corn planting do not appear to be favorable. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, September 27, 1935.)

Northwestern Europe experienced severe storms last week which caused considerable damage to apples and pears, whereas previously a relatively good crop was expected. The Netherlands reports a heavy drop, 30 to 40 percent in some districts. German prospects also reduced in the Hamburg area. Switzerland reports improved prospects in recent weeks following rain. (Agricultural Attaché L. V. Steere at Berlin, September 25, 1935.)

London wool sales continue with better tone than last week.

Superior merinos and lamb's wool slips 2.5 percent higher; others on a par. Chief buyers of merinos from the Continent; Bradford buying crossbreds. (Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor, London, September 27, 1935.)

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

B R E A D G R A I N S

Summary of recent estimates

Estimates of the 1935 wheat production in 41 countries now total 3,044,059,000 bushels as compared with 2,949,473,000 bushels harvested by these countries in 1934. The first official figure for the French crop of 278,772,000 bushels indicates a decrease of about 18 percent from the 1934 harvest and is 9 percent under the average crop of the past 5 years. The Polish crop is estimated at 73,450,000 bushels as compared with 76,440,000 bushels reported in 1934.

The estimated rye production of 22 countries is placed at 887,920,000 bushels, a gain of about 5 percent over the 1934 total for the same countries. The first official estimate for Poland is somewhat under the crop reported for 1934. The combined estimates of Germany, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, which usually account for about 75 percent of the continental rye crop outside of Russia, total 610,832,000 bushels, as compared with 613,940,000 bushels produced in 1934. The first estimate for France also indicates a rye crop considerably under that of last season.

Current changes in wheat and rye production estimates

Country and commodity	: Reported up to		: Reported up to	
	: September 23,		: September 30,	
	: 1935		: 1935	
	: <u>1,000 bushels</u>		: <u>1,000 bushels</u>	
<u>Wheat</u>				
41 countries reported.....	a/	3,048,272	:	
France.....	b/	275,600	:	278,772
Poland.....	c/	80,835	:	73,450
41 countries reported.....			:	3,044,059
<u>Rye</u>				
22 countries reported.....	a/	606,863	:	
Netherlands.....		15,550	:	16,476
Hungary.....		27,298	:	26,743
Poland.....			:	251,246
France.....			:	28,975
Luxemburg.....			:	465
22 countries reported.....			:	887,920
			:	
			:	

a/ Revised by minor changes in estimates reported. b/ Estimated by the Paris office, Foreign Agricultural Service Division. c/ Estimated by the Berlin office, Foreign Agricultural Service Division.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Argentine sowings reduced

The first official estimates of the areas sown to grains in Argentina for the 1935-36 harvest show marked declines from the revised figures of last year's sowings, according to a cable from Agricultural Attache P. O. Nynus at Buenos Aires. In the case of both wheat and rye, a 25-percent reduction is indicated. Furthermore, it was pointed out by the Ministry of Agriculture that the wheat figure included some acreage already abandoned. Part of the area sown was in critical condition, and there was still urgent need for heavy rains during late September and early October. See table, page 487.

The wheat situation in Japan

The 1935 wheat crop of Japan is estimated at 49,089,000 bushels, which is 3 percent above the production of 1934 and is the largest harvest on record, according to a cable from the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. By increasing domestic production during the past few years, Japan has now reached a level where imports of foreign wheat are practically limited to requirements for flour exports. Production is expected to reach about 50,000,000 bushels in the near future but is not likely to greatly exceed this amount. The increase in consumption of modern milled flour noted during the past 5 years is expected to continue.

Imports of wheat into Japan for the year ended June 30, 1935, totaled 17,923,000 bushels as compared with 16,513,000 bushels reported for 1933-34. Imports during 1935-36 are estimated at about 18,000,000 bushels, and it is thought likely that they will continue to range from 15,000,000 to 22,000,000 bushels. It is expected that increasing quantities of wheat will be secured in the future from Manchuria.

Exports of flour from Japan in 1934-35 were the largest on record, totaling 3,648,000 barrels as compared with 2,843,000 barrels in 1933-34. It is expected that exports in 1935-36 will equal, if not exceed, the figure for the past season. Shipments to Manchuria will probably be as large this season as in 1934-35, and Soviet Russia has already made purchases of flour from Japan in payment for the Chinese Eastern Railway of North Manchuria.

The Shanghai wheat market

Influenced by higher quotations on foreign wheat and local speculative buying, the Shanghai wheat and flour market made a sharp advance during the week ended September 20. No sales of foreign wheat have been effected during the past 6 weeks as quotations continue about 10 percent

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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too high in relation to local flour prices. Wheat shipments to Shanghai during August totaled 1,282,000 bushels, all of which came from Australia. The flour demand continued to be fair during the week but was below average for this time of the year. Shanghai stocks amounted to 1,400,000 bags, which under normal conditions would not be unusual, but were considered to be high in view of the tight credit situation. A large milling concern, holding about 85 percent of all the Shanghai flour stocks, has ceased operations temporarily as a result of financial difficulties. Other mills, accounting for about 40 percent of Shanghai's flour production, were running at full capacity. Domestic wheat arrivals were in sufficient volume to fill present requirements, but inquiries for domestic wheat were being made in the interior.

Prices of Australian wheat as quoted in cents per bushel, c.i.f., Shanghai duty included, for October shipment, were reported as follows: New South Wales 97, South Australia 101. Domestic standard wheat for October delivery was 80 cents, November 82 cents per bushel. Domestic flour for September delivery was 94 cents per bag of 49 pounds, October, 95, and November, 97 cents; Australian flour, c.i.f. Hongkong, \$3.43 per barrel of 196 pounds.

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FEED GRAINS

Summary of recent feed-grain information

The 1935 barley production in 29 countries reported to date totals 1,245,125,000 bushels compared with 1,142,283,000 bushels in the same countries in 1934. During the week the first estimate of the French barley crop was received. This was placed at 49,282,000 bushels and represents an increase of 4 percent over the 1934 harvest. The barley production estimate in Hungary has been lowered slightly to 26,383,000 bushels compared with 24,983,000 in 1934. The first estimate of barley production in Poland is 65,633,000 bushels which is 2 percent lower than the 1934 production.

The oats production in the 23 countries reported to date totals 2,991,885,000 bushels compared with 2,216,724,000 bushels in the same countries in 1934. The first estimate of oats production in France is estimated at 317,462,000 bushels or 5 percent larger than for a year earlier. The oats production in Poland is estimated at 176,713,000 bushels which is slightly above the 1934 crop.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Recent estimates place the corn crop in Hungary at 54,761,000 bushels, which is 6 percent smaller than an earlier estimate. The Rumanian crop, estimated at 188,966,000 bushels, is 11 percent smaller than the previous estimate. Both estimates were materially smaller than the 1934 production.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

New Brunswick potato crop reduced

The 1935 potato crop of New Brunswick Province, Canada, is expected to be the lightest in 20 years, and is estimated to be 40 to 50 percent below the 1934 crop of 11,560,000 bushels, according to Vice Consul F. C. Johnson at Fredericton, New Brunswick. The reduced acreage this season is largely responsible for the small output. Damage from blight, heat and drought also has been a factor.

LIVESTOCK, MEAT, AND WOOL

British cured pork quota reduced for last quarter of 1935

The British Board of Trade has announced a total cured pork import quota of 140,514,000 pounds for the last quarter of 1935, according to cabled advice from Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor at London. This amount is to be divided among the principal suppliers in the usual proportional allotments and is exclusive of the adjustments which may be in order on account of over or under shipments during the preceding periods. The October-December quota represents a reduction of about 12.5 percent from the quota of the previous quarter (160,620,000 pounds), and of 16.8 percent from the quota of the corresponding 1934 period. The reduction from the adjusted rates of August-December 1934 for the corresponding 1935 period will be around 12.5 percent, the maximum allowable under earlier commitments. The allowed imports into the United Kingdom from the regulated countries for the last 6 months of the year will approximate 301,134,000 pounds as against 344,202,000 pounds during the last half of 1934, and 309,648,000 pounds during the first half of the current year, reductions of 12.5 and 2.8 percent, respectively. The United States share remains 8 percent of the total, plus the usual 0.1 percent, or 11,382,000 pounds for the October-December period. In addition to their allowed imports, minor suppliers may be allotted small fractions of the Danish quota. All the quota figures for the present quarter are provisional. Production in the United Kingdom and Empire countries is expected to exceed the contemplated reduction in foreign imports.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Danube Basin continues heavier lard shipments

Exports of lard from the Danube Basin totaled 33,365,000 pounds in the first half of 1935, according to reports from the Belgrade office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. That figure compares with 6,346,000 pounds exported in the corresponding 1934 period and with 6,159,000 pounds during the first half of 1933. Exports for August 1935, are estimated to have been somewhat smaller than the July exports but considerably larger than those of a year ago.

Hungary is supplying 88 percent of the Danube lard exports, with most of the remaining 12 percent coming from Yugoslavia. Exports from Hungary in July and August, 1935, were considerably larger than those of other recent months. This is attributed to the higher quotations on the London market which, in turn, reflected the upward movement of Chicago prices. The Hungarian exports of July and August were marketed principally in Great Britain and Czechoslovakia as a result of the better prices obtainable in those countries than in Germany.

Despite the heavier export movement of this year, Hungarian lard stocks at the end of August were not much smaller than those of a year earlier. The stocks position this year, however, is not regarded as unfavorable in view of the continued active export outlet. This is in contrast with last year's situation when lard stocks were regarded as burdensome and the market was considerably less active than at present. The larger export business this season has made it necessary to build additional cold storage facilities.

About the same number of hogs were reported in Hungarian feed lots in June 1935 as a year earlier. There was a decided tendency evident to give greater attention to lard-type hogs than to meat hogs. Farmers' reported intentions indicate that feeding operations probably were curtailed during the past summer. This is suggested by the indicated reduction in the current corn crop, in anticipation of which feed-grain prices in the Basin have been advancing. Market supplies of finished hogs are expected to be smaller in the spring of 1936 than they were a year earlier.

Danubian live hogs continue to find an active export outlet in Austria and Czechoslovakia. The export movement during August was considerably larger than the average monthly exports during the preceding 6 months. Material reductions in Austrian and Czechoslovak numbers have caused hog prices in those countries to advance. In Czechoslovakia the prevailing tariff policy favors the importing of live hogs as against lard. See statement on the Czechoslovak hog industry in "Foreign Crops and Markets," dated September 16, 1935.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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South African wool exports decline

Exports of greasy wool from the Union of South Africa reached 215,218,000 pounds in the year ended June 30, 1935, according to Consul William E. DeCourcy at Capetown, South Africa. The comparable 1933-34 figure was 228,553,000 pounds. Exports of scoured wool in 1934-35 totaled 7,391,000 pounds against a 1933-34 total of 6,656,000 pounds. Germany was the only purchaser, taking more South African wool in 1934-35 than in the preceding year. The increased German purchases resulted from the barter agreement arranged with the Union. In greasy wool, however, the increased purchases by Germany were not great enough to offset declines in exports to other countries. The relatively small share of the United States in this trade declined further in 1934-35 to 229,000 pounds against 720,000 pounds in the preceding year.

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OILS AND OILSEEDS

European olive oil production large

Around 1,108,000 short tons of olive oil are expected to be produced from the 1935 crop in the chief supplying countries of the Mediterranean Basin compared with 871,000 short tons last season, according to a cable from N. I. Nielsen, Agricultural Attache at Paris. Spain and Italy are responsible for most of the increase. About 575,000 short tons are expected to be pressed out in Spain against 320,000 last year. Italy expects a yield of 275,000 short tons against 239,000 in 1934. Only 80,000 short tons are estimated for Greece against 121,000 last season. Estimates for other countries are as follows: Portugal 50,000 short tons against 39,000; Turkey 17,000 compared with 33,000; Tunisia 65,000 contrasted with 61,000; and all other countries 46,000 compared with 58,000 short tons in 1934.

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UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS REMAIN LOW

For the month of August, the index of United States exports of farm products amounted to 44, the lowest monthly index in more than 2 decades and less than one half the pre-war average. The decline was general, all groups except tobacco being lower in comparison with July and all except fruits in comparison with August a year ago. With cotton excluded, the decline was even more pronounced, the index dropping to 35 as compared with 37 the preceding month and 55 during August of last season.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS REMAIN LOW, CONT'D

The cotton index for August was 66 which was below those of the 2 preceding months and was the lowest August index since 1931. However, exports compared favorably with most of the monthly exports last season. Total exports for the month amounted to 253,000 bales of which 59,000 bales went to Japan, 43,000 to the United Kingdom, 36,000 to France, 30,000 to Germany, 24,000 to Italy, and 16,000 bales to Poland. Europe as a whole purchased more cotton than during the same month a year ago. No exports were recorded as going to either Russia or China.

The volume of cured pork sent to foreign markets continued at a low level with a general trend downward. Lard exports, the decline of which has been especially rapid since early in 1934, took another downward turn with the index amounting to 10, the lowest monthly index for this series which began with July 1914.

The index for leaf tobacco stood at 82, a gain over the low record of the 4 preceding months, but the smallest August index since 1917. Exports of bright flue-cured to China continued on the downward trend.

Fruits, exports of which were fairly well maintained, had an index of 313, the only group showing a gain over the pre-war average and a gain over August a year ago. Fresh apples, oranges, and dried prunes and apricots were in greatest demand.

The index for wheat and flour stood at 12, duplicating the low record for September 1933, but otherwise the lowest monthly exports in more than 50 years. Nearly all the exports went out in the form of flour, with Cuba as the most important outlet.

UNITED STATES: Index numbers of the volume of agricultural exports, adjusted for seasonal variation, August 1935, with comparisons a/b/

Commodity or commodity group	1932	1934	1935		
	August	August	June	July	August
All commodities.....	82	57	58	54	44
All commodities, except cotton.	51	55	37	37	35
Cotton fiber, including linters	143	71	88	84	66
Tobacco, unmanufactured <u>c/</u>	89	92	42	50	82
Fruits	324	213	401	512	313
Wheat, including flour.....	16	35	16	17	12
Grains and grain products.....	19	36	24	17	14
Cured pork <u>d/</u>	35	32	20	21	19
Lard, excluding neutral.....	106	87	18	14	10

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ July 1909 - June 1914 = 100. For detailed figures on exports see page 479.

b/ For corresponding indexes for earlier months see issue of August 26, 1935.

Indexes published prior to August 26, 1935 were not adjusted for seasonal variations. c/ Includes stems, trimmings, etc. d/ Includes bacon, hams, shoulders, and sides.

CANADA FURTHER EXPANDS AGRICULTURAL MARKETING CONTROL

Two new marketing schemes, one dealing with cheddar cheese and one with preserved strawberries, have recently been put into operation in Canada. This brings the number of marketing schemes now in operation under the Natural Products Marketing Act, 1934, to a total of 16. ^{a/} In addition a new tree-fruit scheme has been substituted for the original British Columbia Tree Fruit Scheme.

The objective of the Natural Products Marketing Act is to improve methods of marketing natural products in Canada and in the Canadian export trade. In addition to cheddar cheese and preserved strawberries, the commodities now being marketed under official marketing schemes are various tree fruits, red cedar shingles, dry salt herring and salmon, flue-cured tobacco, milk and dairy products, potatoes, dry beans, fresh vegetables, jam, small fruits, hothouse tomatoes and cucumbers, and halibut.

Ontario Cheese Patrons' Marketing Scheme -- This scheme, which became effective on June 25, 1935, provides for the regulation by a local Board of the marketing of all cheddar cheese produced in the province of Ontario. The scheme is to remain in effect until March 31, 1936, when a pool will be conducted to determine the wishes of registered producers as to its continuation or termination.

The scheme empowers the Board to register all persons engaged in the production, and to license all those engaged in the marketing, of the regulated product. The Board may designate the agencies through which, and the manner in which, the regulated product is to be marketed. A marketing levy, not exceeding 5 cents per 100 pounds of cheese, may be imposed to provide a fund for the expenses of organization. A pool may be conducted for the equalization of returns in connection with any experimental shipment made with the consent of the owners.

Processed Berry Marketing Scheme -- A scheme to regulate the marketing of strawberries grown in Canada and preserved in a solution of sulphur dioxide was approved on June 29, 1935. Power of regulation throughout Canada is vested in the Processed Berry Marketing Board, consisting of 3 members. The Board is empowered to determine the manner and channels of distribution and the quantity and grade of the regulated product that may be marketed by any person at any time.

Compensation may be paid for any loss sustained by withholding fruit from, or forwarding fruit to, a specified market, pursuant to an order of the Board. The Board may define the process of preservation to be adopted, and may call for full information and returns from all persons engaged in the production and marketing of the regulated product, and may inspect the books and premises of such persons. It may cooperate or act

^{a/} See "Foreign Crops and Markets," June 3, 1935, for a detailed analysis of the Natural Products Marketing Act, 1934.

CANADA FURTHER EXPANDS AGRICULTURAL MARKETING CONTROL, CONT'D

with any local board that is regulating the marketing of strawberries in any part of Canada.

British Columbia Tree Fruit Scheme (amended). -- The original British Columbia Tree Fruit Scheme has now been amended to meet the requests of the British Columbia Tree Fruit Board, the Dominion Board having reported that the suggested amendments meet with the approval of the majority of the growers and shippers.

The original scheme provided that all registered growers were entitled to vote, but this right is now reserved to registered growers owning or operating an orchard of one acre or more fully planted with fruit trees. The amended scheme gives the Local Board power to determine by whom all charges and tolls shall be paid, whereas the original scheme specified that charges were payable by the shippers marketing the product.

Provision is made for the raising of the maximum-charge or toll of \$0.02 per box of apples (or proportionate rates for other products) if the consent of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association is first obtained, and the Local Board is given greater freedom in the conduct of pools for the equalization of returns from the sale of the regulated product and for the distribution of the proceeds.

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AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN THE SOVIET UNION a/

The 1934-35 grain season in the Soviet Union is well on its way toward completion. Although no final crop estimates are available, local reports indicate considerably larger yields, particularly in the south, than those in 1934. Over 87 percent of the harvest has been cut, 60 percent threshed, and the grain procurements are well under way. The progress of the work varied with the section of the country; in comparison with 1934 there was an improvement in the south and a lag in the eastern and in some of the central regions of the Union. The following is a general summary of the agricultural season to date, based on official Soviet publications.

Harvesting

Grain harvesting during the greater part of August proceeded at a more rapid pace than in July. As the result the slow tempo of work, almost 14,826,000 acres less had been cut by August 5 than on August 5, 1934. By August 10, however, the total harvested area was 1,482,600 acres larger than that cut on a similar date in 1934; by August 15 this figure had increased to 7,413,000 acres, and it finally rose to 13,590,500 acres by the

a/ Prepared by W. I. Ladejinsky, Foreign Agricultural Service.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN THE SOVIET UNION, CONT'D

end of the month. Official bulletins indicate that on August 31 an area of 181,443,059 acres had been cut, which represents 87 percent of the total acreage sown to cereals. Grain cutting had been completed in such important grain sections of the Soviet Union as the Ukraine, North Caucasus, Azovo-Black Sea, Crimea, and Kursk, while in a number of other regions grain cutting is expected to be completed within the next 5 days. Only in the eastern and in parts of the Middle-Volga the work, as in the past 2 years, was considerably below the level achieved in the south.

Threshing

Threshing operations in the country as a whole have failed to show much improvement over those of last year. The disproportion between the acreage cut and the quantity threshed was narrowed down but little. On August 31 grain was threshed from 102,702,173 acres, or 57 percent of the total harvested area, as against 99,452,808 acres on a similar date a year earlier. In the southern grain-cutting sections the work was speeded up to such an extent that on August 31 over 82 percent of the harvested grain had been threshed. This did not hold true of the eastern and Middle-Volga regions; in Gorky, Kirvosk, Sverdlovsk, Chelialinsk, and Orenburg, for instance, threshing, in the order of the regions named, amounted to 38, 35, 26, 28, and 34 percent, respectively, of the total grain cut. In view of this, the government is concerned now with the problem of threshing and removing the grain from the fields in the shortest time, and not later than by the end of September. Should the government succeed in realizing this aim, the chances of having these regions fulfill their grain deliveries would be materially increased.

Grain procurements

Grain procurements in the Soviet Union consist of the grain tax, of government seed loans extended to this or that part of the country, and of payments in kind for the services of the government-owned machine-tractor stations. The latter are paid 20-25 percent of the crop, according to the amount and character of the work done. They receive, in payment for various operations, specified quantities of grain varying with the yields of the collective farm concerned, except in the case of threshing, for which 3 percent is collected for ordinary threshing and 11 percent when a combine is used. Their payments in kind to the machine-tractor stations play an increasingly important role in the Soviet grain procurements. In 1933 they constituted 11.9 percent of the total procurements; in 1934, 16.5 percent, and in 1935 they are expected to exceed 20 percent.

Grain collection estimates for the country as a whole have not yet been announced, but the fulfillment of the annual plan seems to be assured. In some of the central and eastern regions, notably Voronezh, Kursk, Kuibeshiev, Gorky, and the Tartar Republic, grain deliveries are below their monthly quotas. This is explained by the late harvesting and the

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN THE SOVIET UNION, CONT'D

delayed threshing operations. But despite the difficulties encountered there, it is of importance to note that in the chief grain growing and grain exporting regions, grain deliveries are being carried out with an unprecedented speed. Thus, Crimea fulfilled all the grain deliveries on August 23, 5 weeks before the expiration of the time limit set by the government. Such chief grain sections of the Ukraine as Kiev, Dnepropetrovsk, Vinnitza, and Don completed their plans between August 30 and September 4. Even if the grain procurements in the 3 remaining sections of the Ukraine should be delayed for another month, which according to the latest reports seems unlikely, the Ukraine as a whole will have completed all the grain deliveries 6 weeks before the time limit which expires on November 15. The Azov-Black Sea area discharged all obligations to the government by August 30 or 2.5 months before the final date set for the deliveries. The speed with which this region completed its program is of particular significance since it was here that the opposition to the collectivization movement was strongest.

It is to be noted that the state farms located in the above-mentioned regions also suggested in fulfilling and, in many cases, over-fulfilling their grain delivery quotas. The Soviet press is emphasizing this fact because in the past they were very tardy in turning over the crops to their owner, the government.

Yields

Official final estimates of yields in the harvested regions, particularly those of the Ukraine, are not available at the moment. The available information on yields does not represent the yield of grain per acre obtained by threshing, but preliminary estimated of "biological yields," i.e., received when the crop is harvested with a minimum of unavoidable losses. It is of interest, therefore, to note the first non-biological yield estimate, although by no means final. This refers to one of the leading grain sections of the Ukraine, Dnepropetrovsk.^{a/} With the crop completely harvested and with 80 percent of the grain already threshed, the grain yield per acre is estimated at 14 bushels per acre. This is about 16.5 percent less than the preliminary "biological yield" estimate made by local officials. Should this grain yield hold true for the Ukraine as a whole, it would seem then that the 1935 grain yields are almost twice as large as those of 1934 and close to those of 1933.

Probable exports

In 1933-34 the net exports of wheat from the Soviet Union amounted to about 34,000,000 bushels. Most of this wheat, probably, originated in the Ukraine, North Caucasus, Crimea and Azovo-Black Sea areas, which are within reasonable transportation distance of the Black Sea ports. During

^{a/} M. Khataevich, Izvestia, August 20, 1935.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN THE SOVIET UNION, CONT'D

the year 1935-36 it may be possible to export as much, or even more, wheat and flour than were exported during 1933-34. During the course of the next few weeks, the government will collect about 130,000,000 bushels of wheat in the form of taxes and payments for services of machine-tractor stations. In addition, other additional quantities of wheat will be delivered to government-controlled organizations in exchange for goods, in payment of the milling levy, and for cash. Most of the wheat thus collected should be required to meet urban demand, but if any appreciable portion of the domestic requirements normally supplied by wheat shipments from the southern surplus regions could be covered by shipments of grain from other parts of the country, even a larger quantity than the 1933-34 export could be released for foreign markets, should these develop, and should government policy dictate increased exports.

Combines and state farms

An outstanding feature of this summer's harvesting campaign was the more efficient and wider utilization of the combines on the southern state farms. They harvested from 91 to 97 percent of the total crop area of these farms. This was largely due to the fact that, while during the seasons of 1933 and 1934 each combine harvested 214 and 363 acres, respectively, during the 1935 season a combine harvested an average of 494 acres per farm. In many cases the production per combine ranged from 865 to 1,112 acres. This made possible the shortening of the harvesting season by 15 to 20 days, which in turn helped to reduce the grain losses. The Odessa state farm trust reported that the 50-day harvesting season of 1934 was reduced to 20 days in 1935; in Crimea the reduction was from 35 to 25 days and in the case of the Rostov grain trust, from 57 to 30 days. The work of the combines to which the Soviet press refers now as to a "veritable revolution," is being attributed to the new wage scale, introduced shortly before the beginning of the harvesting season. (See "Foreign Crops and Markets," July 15, 1935.)

The ability to utilize the combines with greater proficiency brought about yet another important result: It reduced materially the number of seasonal workers, and by the same token reduced production costs. Certain state farms which in 1934 employed more than a thousand workers each, managed to cut this force to a few hundred and less, as for instance, from 1,334 to 81, from 1,115 to 375, and from a seasonal force of 1,295 in 1934 to that of 241 in 1935. However, the reductions were not so drastic throughout, as seen from the fact that during the summer the 5 state farm trusts of the Ukraine employed 29,733 workers instead of the 50,000 during the previous year.

Winter sowings

On September 1, 1935, over 91,427,000 acres were planted to winter crops which represents 40 percent of the planned winter-sown

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN THE SOVIET UNION, CONT'D

area. Practically the same acreage was seeded to winter crops on September 1, 1934. During the last 5 days of August the average daily planted area amounted to slightly over 2,471,000 acres, or about 3 percent of the total plan. If this pace was kept up during the first 5 days of September, over 50 percent of the plan would have been carried out. Viewing the progress of this work not for the country as a whole, but from a per-region basis, one notices that this season's work lags behind that of 1934. Weather conditions were ideal in the greater part of those regions where sowings were to be completed in August. However, not all of them succeeded in utilizing this advantage. For this reason planting in certain parts of the country, primarily those outside of the Black-Soil Belt, was done at a slower tempo than in 1934, the year when similar work in these regions was not done properly.

In the Leningrad, Western, and Gorky regions and in the White Russian Republic, seedings on September 1 amounted to 57, 45, 30, and 62 percent of their respective plans as against 82, 54, 31, and 88 percent, in order of the regions named, on a similar date a year ago. Under the circumstances, much of the planting will have to be done in September. It is pointed out (Izvestia, September 8) that the protracted planting season in the mentioned parts of the country may cause a reduction of the winter rye crop by 15 to 20 percent. On September 1, Voronezh and Kursk of the Black-Soil Belt completed 50 percent of their plan, as against 75 percent on the same date in 1934. Only in certain regions of the Ukraine and in the North Caucasus the fall sowings kept a slightly faster pace than in the fall of 1934.

Collectivization

The past few months witnessed a further growth of the collectivization movement, and a corresponding decrease in the number of individual farmers. During the first 6 months of the year, 833,600 individual farmers pooled their holdings together and organized 4,179 new collective farms. As a result of this gradual thinning of the ranks of the individual farmers, there are regions in the Soviet Union where individual farmers are not to be found, while in others they are counted in single households. Even in the German Republic on the Volga and in the Azov-Black Sea region, where the collectivization movement found its most violent opposition, at the present time the collectives include 98.4 and ~~19.6~~ ^{94.6} percent of all the peasant households, respectively.

The explanation for what seems to be an almost inevitable disappearance of individual farming in the Soviet Union, is to be found in the stability which the movement seems to have achieved. The latter, in turn, should be attributed to the more sensitive attitude of the government toward the needs of the collective peasants; to the enactment of government measures with a view of strengthening the economic basis of the farms, and to a definite policy of showing that the interests of the government and those of the collective farmers do not clash but, on the contrary, complement one another.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN THE SOVIET UNION, CONT'D

Further signs of this attitude may be gleaned from the most recent government acts. One is the ordinance issued by the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union, absolving from punishment those peasants guilty of crimes against the government arising from their opposition to the collectivization movement before and, particularly, during the year 1932-33. The second act is of a vastly more important nature from the point of view of its effect upon the future development of the collectivization movement. This refers to the numerous deeds, which are being turned over to the collective farms now as they proceed with the fulfilling of their grain deliveries, assuring them all-time possession of the land cultivated by them, without, however, the right to sell or lease. This is a case of carrying out the government's promise made during the discussion on the enactment of a new constitution for the collective farms. This promise was finally inscribed in the second article of the Constitution, enacted on February 17, 1935. It reads in part as follows:

"The land occupied by the artel (as all other land in the U.S.S.R.) is the state property of all the people. According to the laws of the Workers and Peasants Government, it is given to the artel to be used for an indefinite period, that is forever, and may neither be bought and sold nor rented by the artel. Each artel shall receive from the district executive committee of soviets a state deed giving it the use of the land for an indefinite period, establishing the area and the exact borders of the land which is used by the artel, it being understood that no reduction of this land is permitted, but only increase--either from the available land of the state or from surplus land occupied by individual farmers."

The wording of this article shows that the land is still the property of the Soviet State, yet the fact that the government is entering into a written agreement with the collectivized farmers, stating that from now on they may use the land forever, although without granting them the right either to sell or lease it, is a stabilizing factor of great significance. By the promulgation of this act the farmers are being assured, in a practical way, that they till their own, and not somebody else's land. Reports carried from the villages describing the solemnity with which the ownership deeds are handed over to the collectives, is another proof of the government's attempt to impress upon the farmers that they are the sole owners of the land, notwithstanding the checks attached to this ownership. It is too early to judge how the promulgation of this measure will be reflected in the collectivization movement in general and in agricultural production in particular.

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RECENT TRENDS IN VALUE OF UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

The total value of agricultural exports in 1934-35 was \$369,000,000 as against \$737,259,000 in 1933-34 and an average of \$1,943,000,000 during the five years 1924-25 to 1928-29. The 1934-35 value was thus reduced by 15 percent below the previous year and 65 percent below the 5-year average. However, the volume of agricultural products exported dropped 35 percent between 1933-34 and 1934-35. An advancing price level in last year's export market served to cushion the decline in value, with the result that even though there was a very considerable reduction in quantity exported the total value realized was not far below the 1933-34 figure. (See tables on value of agricultural exports, pages 473 to 478, inclusive.)

The 15 percent decline in the 1934-35 value of farm exports was not distributed evenly among the major groups of commodities. The exports of live animals, dairy products, eggs and egg products, hides and skins, meats, fish, oils and fats, sugar, tobacco, vegetables and preparations, and "other vegetable crops" all show increases in value over last year, totaling up to \$35,105,000. Decreases appeared for animal oils and fats, wool and mohair, miscellaneous animal products, fruits and preparations, grain products, oil cake and oil-cake meal, and miscellaneous vegetable products, totaling \$41,904,000. The opposite movement of these 2 classes resulted in a virtual cancellation of changes in value, but the value of exports of cotton declined by \$112,000,000 to account for the major share of the loss in last year's total value of agricultural exports.

In the years 1924-25 to 1928-29 the value of agricultural exports represented 40 percent of the total value of all United States exports and in 1933-34 this share was virtually unchanged at 39 percent but in 1934-35 agriculture's share of total exports declined to 32 percent. This loss is not due entirely to last year's absolute decline in value of agricultural exports, for in addition the value of non-agricultural exports increased from \$1,221,225,000 in 1933-34 to \$1,415,732,000 in 1934-35, or a rise of approximately 16 percent. The sharply increased quantity and value of automobiles, parts and accessories exported in the last fiscal year is a very important factor in the explanation of the favorable showing made by industrial exports. Also larger exports of industrial machinery, petroleum products, and in the later months of the period, copper, crude sulphur, and heavy iron and steel products contributed materially toward the increase in value.

Changing character of agricultural export trade

Cotton, the largest single agricultural export commodity, showed a slightly improved position in the share of total value during the 1934-35 season. In the years 1924-25 to 1928-29 exports of raw cotton accounted for 46 percent of the total value of agricultural exports, whereas in 1934-35 its share amounted to 49 percent. This favorable position was maintained in the face of a sharp decline in the volume of exports of raw cotton. The

RECENT TRENDS IN VALUE OF UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, CONT'D

volume receded from 8,808,000 bales of 500 pounds in the years 1924-25 to 1928-29 to 5,066,000 bales in 1934-35. Better export prices account for cotton's well-maintained proportion of the total value of agricultural exports.

The farm products showing the most significant gains in relative importance in the United States agricultural export trade are tobacco and fruits. Tobacco's share in the total value of exports has risen from an average of 7 percent during the years 1924-25 to 1928-29 to 18 percent in 1934-35. This increase in the share of total value comes as a result of the absolute increase in the value attained in 1934-35 because of high prices prevailing during that season. The actual quantity of tobacco exported last year was materially reduced from the 1933-34 figure, but the advance in prices more than made up for that loss.

Fruit exports account for 10 percent of the total last year as against an average of 6 percent during the years 1924-25 to 1928-29. Foreign demand for fruit has withstood the depression influences better than has demand for most other farm products. For the most part, nations actually undertaking "self-sufficiency" programs have not directed their main efforts toward increasing domestic fruit supplies. In some cases such attempts have not succeeded because of inherent natural difficulties. In general, trade restrictions have not been serious factors in the fruit trade until very recent years. The effect of these policies in some countries has been somewhat offset by increases in exports to France. The total volume of fruits exported last year was considerably reduced from the previous year's total, but higher prices made possible a value not far below that of the 1933-34 season. In surveying the fruit situation, it seems that exports are proceeding satisfactorily because of a gradual increase in demand which has grown out of change in the dietary habits in European nations. As in the United States, there has been within recent years a gradual shift from the "staples" to fresh fruits and fresh vegetables. There seems little doubt that the value of fruit exports will continue to hold its improved position in the share of total value of agricultural exports.

From 1924-25 to 1928-29 grains accounted for 20 percent of the value of all agricultural exports. Last year this share declined to only 5 percent. The increasing array of high tariffs, quotas, and other restrictions imposed by consuming countries has been largely responsible for this loss. However, last year's unprecedented drought practically eliminated the 1934-35 export surplus, thereby accentuating the downward trend.

In 1934-35 the export value of animals and animal products was 10 percent of the total exports, whereas in the 5-year average it had been 14 percent. The loss in this group of products was caused largely by British and German import restrictions placed upon United States pork products, with drought losses reducing supplies available for export in 1934-35.

RECENT TRENDS IN VALUE OF UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Value of agricultural exports by commodity groups expressed as a percentage of total agricultural exports, average 1924-25 to 1928-29, and annual 1933-34 and 1934-35 a/

	Year ended June 30		
	Percent of total		
Commodity groups	Average 1924-25 to 1928-29	1933-34	1934-35 pre- liminary
	Percent	Percent	Percent
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Live animals.....	0.3	0.2	0.3
Dairy products.....	1.0	0.5	0.8
Eggs and egg products.....	0.4	0.1	0.1
Hides and skins.....	0.6	0.3	0.8
Meats.....	4.4	3.2	4.0
Oils and fats, animal.....	6.8	5.0	3.3
Wool and mohair (unmanufactured)...	b/	b/	b/
Misc. animal products.....	0.7	1.3	1.1
Total animals & animal products..	14.2	10.6	10.4
VEGETABLE & VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:			
Cotton, raw, excl. linters.....	46.2	55.7	48.8
Fruits-			
Canned fruits.....	1.3	2.5	2.6
Dried & evaporated.....	1.7	3.2	3.0
Fresh.....	2.8	4.2	4.9
Jellies, jams & fruit prep.....	.2	b/	.1
Total fruits & fruit prep.	6.0	9.9	10.6
Grains & grain products-			
Grains & flour.....	19.4	4.8	4.4
Barley Malt (in terms of malt)...	.2	b/	b/
Mill feeds.....	b/	b/	.1
Other grains.....	.4	.3	.3
Total grains & grain products..	20.0	5.1	4.8
Oilcake & oilcake meal.....	1.5	1.2	.7
Oils & fats, vegetable (fixed or (expressed)).	.6	.4	.6
Sugar, molasses & sirup.....	.8	.3	.8
Tobacco, unmanufactured:			
Tobacco leaf.....	7.4	12.6	17.9
Stems, trimmings, etc.	b/	.1	.1
Total tobacco.....	7.4	12.7	18.0
Vegetables.....	1.0	1.0	1.3
Misc. vegetable products.....	2.3	3.1	4.0
Total vegetables & vegetable products.....	85.8	89.4	89.6
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS a/	100.0	100.0	100.0

Foreign Agricultural Service Division and Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Excludes forest products. b/ Less than .05 percent.

RECENT TRENDS IN VALUE OF UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, CONT'D

United States: Value of Agricultural exports, average, 1924-25 to 1928-29, annual 1933-34 and 1934-35 a/

Commodity and commodity group	Value		
	Year ended June 30		
	Average 1924-25 to 1928-29	1933-34	1934-35
ANIMALS & ANIMAL PRODUCTS:	1,000	1,000	1,000
ANIMALS, LIVE:	dollars	dollars	dollars
Cattle.....	1,429	201	497
Hogs.....	759	68	20
Horses.....	1,244	320	325
Mules, asses and burros.....	2,125	424	567
Other, including sheep, etc.	1,089	357	698
Total live animals.....	6,646	1,370	2,107
DAIRY PRODUCTS:			
Butter.....	2,376	339	222
Cheese.....	1,263	244	276
Milk and cream.....			
Condensed.....	6,341	637	979
Evaporated.....	8,743	2,056	2,569
Powdered.....	939	559	606
Other.....	65	530	620
Total dairy products.....	19,727	4,365	5,272
EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS:			
Eggs in shell.....	6,957	434	499
Eggs and yolks (frozen, dried, etc.)	74	9	14
Total egg and egg products.....	7,031	443	513
HIDES AND SKINS, RAW (EXCEPT FUR)			
Calf and kip skins.....	2,830	640	1,626
Cattle hides.....	5,929	1,214	2,888
Other.....	2,137	623	685
Total hides and skins.....	10,896	2,477	5,199
MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS:			
Beef, canned.....	778	559	865
Beef and veal, fresh.....	462	505	843
Beef and veal, pickled or cured...	1,829	807	680
Mutton and lamb.....	255	82	108
Bacon.....	24,647	1,846	1,384
Pork, canned.....	2,513	3,504	3,617
Pork carcasses, fresh and frozen..	460	149	46
Hams and shoulders, cured.....	35,961	9,237	10,389
Pork loins and other fresh pork...	2,187	2,789	3,093
Pork, pickled.....	4,608	1,249	1,320
Sides, Cumberland & Wiltshire.....	3,864	77	59

Continued -

RECENT TRENDS IN VALUE OF UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, CONT'D

United States: Value of Agricultural exports, average, 1924-25 to 1928-29, annual 1933-34 and 1934-35 a/, cont'd

Commodity and commodity group	Value		
	Year ended June 30		
	Average 1924-25 to 1928-29	1933-34	1934-35
ANIMALS & ANIMAL PRODUCTS, CONT'D:	1,000	1,000	1,000
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS, CONT'D:	dollars	dollars	dollars
Sausage.....	2,381	744	713
Meats, canned, n.e.s.	1,093	91	180
Meats extracts and bouillon cubes.	382	144	175
Kidneys.....	b/	751	767
Livers.....	b/	697	598
Tongues.....	b/	762	792
Sausage ingredients, salted.....	b/	246	262
Other meats, n.e.s.	4,098	288	347
Other.....	1,128	625	363
Total meats.....	86,646	25,152	26,601
OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL:			
Lard.....	106,222	32,091	19,062
Lard, neutral.....	3,220	286	214
Oleo oil.....	10,678	1,587	1,111
Oleo stock.....	1,311	515	420
Tallow.....	1,045	506	43
Misc., n.e.s., incl. other animal oils	7,364	3,430	1,242
Other.....	2,980	768	349
Total oils and fats, animal.....	132,820	39,183	22,411
WOOL AND MOHAIR:			
Total, unmanufactured.....	135	29	11
MISC. ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Sausage casings.....	7,755	7,355	6,499
Other.....	5,990	3,398	726
Total misc. animal products.....	13,745	10,753	7,225
Total animals & animal products	277,646	83,772	69,339
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:			
COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED:			
Raw, excl. linters.....	900,504	438,018	326,877
FRUITS:			
Canned-			
Apricots.....	2,866	1,506	879
Peaches.....	7,270	4,750	3,517
Pears.....	7,086	4,823	5,281
Pineapples.....	3,806	1,716	1,531
Other.....	4,412	6,810	6,596
Total canned.....	25,440	19,610	17,804

Continued -

RECENT TRENDS IN VALUE OF UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, CONT'D

United States: Value of Agricultural exports, average, 1924-25 to 1928-29, annual 1933-34 and 1934-35 a/, cont'd

Commodity and commodity group	Value year ended June 30		
	Average 1924-25 to 1928-29	1933-34	1934-35
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONT'D:			
FRUITS, CONT'D:			
Dried and evaporated-			
Apples	3,391	3,206	2,151
Apricots	3,265	3,824	2,471
Prunes	13,076	11,029	8,520
Raisins	10,602	4,327	4,811
Other	2,478	2,395	2,074
Total, dried and evap.	32,812	24,781	20,027
Fresh-			
Apples	28,316	16,077	11,515
Grapefruit	2,441	2,212	2,147
Oranges	12,936	7,622	10,684
Grapes	1,777	987	1,569
Pears	3,751	4,066	3,376
Other	4,951	2,412	2,825
Total, fresh	54,172	33,376	32,616
Jellies, jams and fruit prep. ...	3,568	366	401
Total fruits & fruit prep. ...	115,992	78,133	70,848
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS:			
Grains-			
Barley	29,403	3,255	3,038
Corn	21,229	2,619	1,604
Oats	7,142	194	197
Rice (In terms of cleaned)	7,203	3,366	3,833
Rye	28,013	16	c/
Wheat	191,472	11,325	1,961
Meal and flour-			
Corn meal	1,896	453	496
Oatmeal	4,958	1,267	1,165
Wheat flour	83,584	15,071	16,846
Other	2,113	31	47
Total grains and flours	377,018	37,602	29,187
Barley Malt (in terms of malt).	4,073	219	100
Mill feeds-			
Mixed dairy feeds	d/	51	80
Mixed poultry feeds	d/	100	111
Other prep. & mixed feeds	d/	128	103
Other, incl. bran middlings ...	d/	410	290
Total mill feeds	1,876	689	584

Continued -

RECENT TRENDS IN VALUE OF UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, CONT'D

United States: Value of Agricultural exports, average, 1924-25 to
1928-29, annual 1933-34 and 1934-35 a/, cont'd

Commodity and commodity group	Value		
	Year ended June 30		
	Average 1924-25 to 1928-29	1933-34	1934-35
	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONT'D	1,000	1,000	1000
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS, CONT'D:			
Meal and flour, cont'd -			
Other.....	6,329	1,713	2,035
Total grains and grain products	389,296	40,223	31,906
OILCAKE AND OILCAKE MEAL:			
Oilcake-			
Cottonseed	10,307	1,200	19
Linseed	13,634	7,168	4,165
Other	426	306	23
Oilcake meal-			
Cottonseed	4,670	338	70
Linseed	373	242	375
Other	169	61	54
Total oilcake & oilcake meal..	29,579	9,315	4,706
OILS AND FATS, VEGETABLE:			
Cocomut (crude & refined)	1,806	705	864
Cottonseed (crude & refined)	5,033	1,082	487
Cooking fats other than lard	938	230	194
Soap stock, vegetable	537	524	568
Other	2,488	864	2,046
Total fixed or expressed	10,802	3,405	4,159
SUGAR, MOLASSES & SIRUP:			
Sugar (incl. maple)	13,672	1,972	5,210
Other	1,580	444	327
Total	15,252	2,416	5,537
TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED:			
Bright flue-cured	108,658	83,841	104,545
Burley	1,712	1,606	2,108
Dark-fired Ky. & Tenn.	18,038	7,029	7,234
Dark Virginia	5,538	1,922	2,152
Maryland & Ohio exports	2,574	2,236	1,252
Other leaf tobacco	6,512	2,733	2,609
Total leaf tobacco	143,132	95,647	119,900
Stems, trimmings, etc,	320	851	614
Total unmanufactured	143,782	99,378	120,514

Continued

RECENT TRENDS IN VALUE OF UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, CONT'D

United States: Value of Agricultural exports, average, 1924-25 to 1928-29, annual 1933-34 and 1934-35 a/ cont'd

Commodity and commodity group	Value Year ended June 30		
	Average 1924-25 to 1928-29	1933-34	1934-35
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONT'D:			
VEGETABLES:			
Dried & fresh-			
Beans, dried	1,804	320	256
Onions	802	312	398
Peas, dried	573	138	146
Potatoes	3,237	710	795
Other fresh	4,509	2,634	3,029
Canned-			
Asparagus, canned	2,212	1,993	2,090
Other canned	4,922	991	1,225
Relishes, etc-			
Pickles, ketchup & other sauces & relishes	2,064	652	843
Other veg. preparations	219	170	212
Total vegetables	20,342	7,920	8,994
MISC. VEG. PRODUCTS:			
Ginseng	2,402	917	1,320
Glucose	4,859	1,229	788
Hops	3,042	2,614	1,289
Cornstarch & flour	7,553	2,050	1,375
Other	6,845	3,433	4,096
Total misc. veg. products	24,701	10,243	8,868
Other vegetable products	20,634	13,936	17,481
Total vegetable products	1,670,884	703,487	599,890
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS <u>a/</u>	1,948,530	787,259	669,229
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES	4,871,184	2,008,484	2,084,961

Foreign Agricultural Service Division and Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Excludes forest products. b/ Included with "Other meats prior to January 1, 1932. c/ Less than 500. d/ Not separately classified prior to January, 1929.

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural commodities,
July-August, 1934 and 1935

Article exported	Unit	July-August			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934	1935	1934	1935
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Cattle.....	No.	1	a/	47	51
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter.....	Lb.	194	188	54	43
Cheese.....	Lb.	258	204	49	43
Milk-					
Fresh and sterilized.....	Gal.	6	15	7	9
Condensed.....	Lb.	2,228	562	262	62
Dried.....	Lb.	537	523	125	121
Evaporated.....	Lb.	8,546	3,163	519	215
Infants' foods, malted.....	Lb.	259	372	88	105
Eggs in the shell.....	Doz.	286	252	68	72
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef-					
Beef and veal, fresh.....	Lb.	1,235	1,063	169	187
Pickled or cured.....	Lb.	2,996	874	171	85
Canned.....	Lb.	253	245	32	85
Total beef.....	Lb.	4,484	2,182	422	357
Pork-					
Carcasses, fresh.....	Lb.	216	3	17	a/
Loins & other fresh.....	Lb.	6,629	656	672	103
Total fresh pork.....	Lb.	6,845	659	689	103
Bacon.....	Lb.	3,706	1,094	333	196
Canned.....	Lb.	2,047	1,726	727	627
Hams and shoulders.....	Lb.	16,589	10,607	2,604	2,007
Pickled or salted.....	Lb.	4,054	1,072	307	139
Sides, Cumber. & Wiltshire	Lb.	43	89	6	16
Total pork.....	Lb.	33,847	15,247	4,666	3,088
Mutton and lamb.....	Lb.	71	82	12	17
Poultry and game, fresh.....	Lb.	378	412	74	86
Other canned meats incl.					
canned poultry.....	Lb.	159	146	24	39
Sausage, canned.....	Lb.	200	113	46	33
Sausage, not canned.....	Lb.	374	246	72	54
Other meats, incl.					
edible offal.....	Lb.	4,825	2,402	485	590
Total meats.....	Lb.	43,841	20,835	5,801	4,264
Meat extracts & bouillon					
cubes.....	Lb.	22	27	32	39
Sausage casings.....	Lb.	8,411	4,241	1,566	959

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural commodities,
July-August, 1934 and 1935 cont'd.

Article exported	Unit	July-August			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934	1935	1934	1935
<u>ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS,</u>				1,000	1,000
<u>CONTINUED:</u>		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
<u>OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL:</u>					
Lard	Lb.	62,824	8,321	3,532	1,125
Lard, neutral	Lb.	792	102	50	15
Oleo oil	Lb.	3,112	1,233	188	142
Oleo stock	Lb.	950	503	61	330
Stearins and fatty acids ...	Lb.	1,178	278	76	27
Tallow	Lb.	448	199	22	18
Other animal oils & fats, etc.	Lb.	4,342	2,122	200	161
Total oils and fats	Lb.	73,646	12,758	4,129	1,818
<u>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:</u>					
Coffee	Lb.	778	955	152	161
Cotton, excluding linters					
(500 lbs.)	Bales	589	546	37,192	34,863
Cotton linters (500 lbs.)	Bales	41	38	950	924
<u>FRUITS:</u>					
Apples-					
Fresh	Bskt.	8	182	10	396
Fresh	Box	228	402	482	709
Fresh	Bbl.	7	20	32	85
Dried	Lb.	1,230	784	118	68
Apricots, dried	Lb.	5,305	6,047	868	814
Grapefruit	Box	175	212	416	475
Oranges	Box	849	1,577	1,809	3,826
Pears, fresh	Lb.	32,116	18,734	1,341	910
Prunes, dried	Lb.	11,452	16,603	664	737
Raisins	Lb.	15,684	11,103	764	500
Canned fruit	Lb.	67,134	34,036	5,112	2,629
<u>GRAINS, FLOUR AND MEAL:</u>					
Barley, excluding flour	Bu.	941	1,124	523	625
Buckwheat, excluding flour .	Bu.	12	a/	9	a/
Corn, including cornmeal ...	Bu.	989	137	774	178
Malt	Bu.	14	8	19	11
Oats, including oatmeal	Bu.	153	231	212	217
Rice, incl. flour, meal and					
broken rice	Lb.	13,291	9,048	438	274
Rye, excluding flour	Bu.	0	2	0	2
Wheat	Bu.	2,602	74	1,660	56
Wheat flour b/	Bbl.	726	518	2,962	2,295
Wheat including flour	Bu.	6,013	2,509	4,622	2,351

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural commodities,
July-August, 1934 and 1935 cont'd

Article exported	Unit	July-August			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934	1935	1934	1935
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED;					
OILSEED PRODUCTS:					
Cottonseed cake and meal	L. ton	1	a/	35	3
Linseed cake and meal	L. ton	29	36	809	796
Cottonseed oil, crude	Lb.	763	11	31	1
Cottonseed oil, refined	Lb.	808	818	64	95
Sugar (2,000 lbs.)	Ton	18	21	559	1,103
TOBACCO LEAF:					
Bright flue-cured	Lb.	26,719	24,384	8,661	12,057
Burley	Lb.	3,768	1,496	485	348
Dark fired Ky. & Tennessee ..	Lb.	6,125	6,598	826	1,035
Dark Virginia	Lb.	1,717	1,414	382	439
Maryland & Ohio export	Lb.	959	532	234	149
Green River (Pryor)	Lb.	386	221	39	25
One-sucker leaf	Lb.	182	296	14	28
Cigar leaf	Lb.	169	109	89	83
Black fat, water baler & dark African	Lb.	1,218	1,901	193	309
Perique	Lb.	12	12	5	5
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.	41,255	36,963	10,928	14,478
Tobacco stems, trimmings, scrap	Lb.	3,363	463	126	11
VEGETABLES:					
Beans, dried	Lb.	706	1,001	28	41
Peas, dried	Lb.	300	245	14	13
Onions	Lb.	2,552	7,379	46	136
Potatoes, white	Lb.	9,041	30,758	114	342
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	6,428	6,272	671	680
MISC. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc. ...	Lb.	920	866	446	226
Glucose	Lb.	5,467	3,118	149	83
Hops	Lb.	152	189	41	33
Starch, corn	Lb.	9,491	5,237	289	188
TOTAL PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES				83,604	76,785
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES				89,355	82,190
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES				328,979	337,767

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500. b/ Includes flour milled in United States from foreign wheat.

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural commodities, July-August, 1934 and 1935

Article imported	Unit	July-August			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934	1935	1934	1935
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:</u>					
<u>LIVE ANIMALS:</u>					
Cattle.....	No.	5	31	121	871
Horses.....	No.	1	2	131	181
<u>DAIRY PRODUCTS:</u>					
Butter.....	Lb.	170	326	31	57
Casein.....	Lb.	341	206	29	14
Cheese-					
Swiss.....	Lb.	1,594	1,285	411	355
Other.....	Lb.	5,130	5,194	1,026	1,079
Total cheese.....	Lb.	6,724	6,479	1,437	1,434
Cream.....	Gal.	a/	a/	a/	a/
Milk-					
Condensed & evaporated.....	Lb.	60	52	3	3
Dried & malted.....	Lb.	1	528	a/	31
Whole, sk. & buttermilk.....	Gal.	5	2	1	a/
<u>EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS:</u>					
Eggs in the shell.....	Doz.	32	37	6	7
Egg albumen, dried.....	Lb.	107	342	49	152
Yolks, dried.....	Lb.	485	785	35	101
Other.....	Lb.	47	309	3	38
Hides and skins.....	Lb.	31,490	61,535	5,712	8,851
<u>MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:</u>					
Beef and veal, fresh.....	Lb.	67	2,263	6	131
Beef and veal, pickled, etc....	Lb.	174	131	10	12
Mutton and lamb, fresh.....	Lb.	7	2	1	a/
Pork-					
Fresh.....	Lb.	19	1,194	2	174
Hams, shoulders & bacon.....	Lb.	148	1,068	47	223
Pickled, salted & other.....	Lb.	63	333	24	61
Other fresh meats.....	Lb.	36	111	5	15
Poultry and game.....	Lb.	48	53	18	18
Meats, canned-					
Beef, including corned.....	Lb.	10,473	10,960	615	789
Other canned.....	Lb.	17	208	5	16
Total canned.....	Lb.	10,490	11,168	620	805
Other prepared or pres.meats..	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Total meats.....	Lb.	11,052	16,323	733	1,439
Sausage casings.....	Lb.	2,456	2,261	1,420	1,152
Tallow.....	Lb.	0	45,416	0	2,600
Silk, raw.....	Lb.	8,987	11,043	10,607	14,799
Wool, unmanufactured.....	Lb.	14,678	39,121	2,269	5,554

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural commodities, July-August, 1934 and 1935 cont'd

Article imported	Unit	July-August			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934	1935	1934	1935
				1,000	1,000
				dollars	dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands		
Cacao beans	Lb.	47,869	89,201	2,379	3,785
Coffee	Lb.	204,153	271,653	18,720	19,965
Cotton (478 lbs.)	Bale	23	15	1,561	1,033
FEEDS AND FODDERS:					
Beet pulp, dried	L. ton	0	3	0	74
Bran, shorts, etc.-					
Of direct importation ...	L. ton	32	47	602	890
Withdrawn bonded mills ..	L. ton	2	10	32	221
Total bran, shorts, etc	L. ton	34	57	634	1,111
Hay (2,000 lb.)	Ton	1	1	6	7
Oilcake and oil-cake meal-					
Bean (Soy)	Lb.	6,171	3,101	53	32
Coconut	Lb.	13,608	27,128	81	270
Cottonseed	Lb.	3,363	1,100	25	10
Linsseed	Lb.	3,435	2,603	28	25
All other	Lb.	452	822	4	6
Total oilcake and oil-cake meal	Lb.	27,029	34,754	191	343
FRUITS:					
Bananas	Bunch	8,648	10,534	4,324	5,313
Berries, natural state	Lb.	1,635	1,506	118	111
Currants	Lb.	371	500	27	28
Dates	Lb.	3,777	3,144	153	101
Figs	Lb.	184	191	10	10
Grapes	Cu. ft.	2	a/	2	1
Lemons	Lb.	378	3	14	a/
Limes	Lb.	2,217	3,250	60	84
Pineapples-					
Fresh	b/	b/		69	53
Prepared or preserved ...	Lb.	841	1,324	43	68
Products of the P.I.	Lb.	771	504	64	28
Raisins	Lb.	8	31	a/	2
Olives in brine	Gal.	766	1,071	483	572
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS:					
Barley, grain	Bu.	463	370	276	285
Barley, malt	Lb.	45,462	69,177	1,176	1,930
Corn	Bu.	219	14,203	110	6,438
Oats	Bu.	179	30	39	11

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural commodities, July-August, 1934 and 1935 cont'd

Article imported	Unit	July-August			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934	1935	1934	1935
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:</u>					
<u>GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS:</u>					
Rice-					
Uncleaned.....	Lb.	241	151	5	5
Cleaned (except Patna)....	Lb.	2,019	674	54	17
Patna.....	Lb.	202	197	7	7
Meal, flour and broken....	Lb.	9,056	1,653	119	26
Rye, grain.....	Bu.	1,262	1,821	470	861
Wheat, grain-					
Dutiable at 42¢ per bu. ...	Bu.	434	1,762	424	1,486
Dutiable at 10% ad val. <u>c</u> /	Bu.	0	1,601	0	1,037
Milled in bond & export....	Bu.	1,146	1,213	807	978
Export to Cuba.....	Bu.	593	548	438	460
Total wheat grain.....	Bu.	2,173	5,124	1,669	3,961
Wheat flour.....	Bbl.	a/	1	1	2
Wheat, including flour.....	Bu.	2,174	5,126	1,670	3,963
Nuts.....		b/	b/	1,467	2,047
<u>OILS, VEGETABLE:</u>					
Coconut, product of P.I. ...	Lb.	52,952	52,698	1,151	2,284
Corn oil.....	Lb.	1,312	3,191	43	195
Cottonseed oil.....	Lb.	1	27,883	a/	1,634
Linseed oil.....	Lb.	696	423	25	76
Olive oil, edible.....	Lb.	9,706	10,966	1,239	1,358
Olive oil, inedible.....	Lb.	11,890	8,095	731	557
Palmkernel oil.....	Lb.	60	17,529	2	707
Palm oil.....	Lb.	15,928	51,752	409	1,613
Peanut oil.....	Lb.	248	10,768	16	489
Perilla oil.....	Lb.	1,038	15,910	78	967
Rapeseed oil.....	Gal.	259	776	80	315
Soybean oil.....	Lb.	278	1,253	9	66
Tung oil.....	Lb.	16,208	26,782	1,074	2,859
<u>OILSEEDS:</u>					
Castor beans.....	Lb.	12,841	18,817	251	491
Copra.....	Lb.	27,628	73,936	343	2,172
Flaxseed.....	Bu.	1,515	3,369	1,690	3,115
Sesame seed.....	Lb.	1,113	2,876	35	81
Seeds, except oil seeds.....		b/	b/	650	369
Spices.....	Lb.	13,189	10,328	1,612	1,263
<u>SUGAR AND MOLASSES:</u>					
Sugar (2,000 lbs.).....	Ton	163	938	5,060	44,503
Molasses.....	Gal.	23,295	48,819	839	2,622

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural commodities, July-August, 1934 and 1935 cont'd

Article imported	Unit	July-August			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934	1935	1934	1935
				1,000	1,000
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Tea	Lb.	15,665	12,351	3,144	2,450
Tobacco leaf, unmanufactured ..	Lb.	8,203	10,557	3,963	4,650
Tobacco stems, not cut, etc. ...	Lb.	378	428	13	15
VEGETABLES:					
Beans-					
Dried	Lb.	1,808	5,857	44	144
Green or unripe	Lb.	6	5	a/	a/
Chickpeas or garbanzos, dried	Lb.	1,612	912	50	27
Garlic	Lb.	152	783	7	44
Onions	Lb.	920	2,085	19	45
Peas, except cowp's & chickp's-					
Dried	Lb.	536	229	18	5
Green	Lb.	1	0	a/	0
Potatoes, white	Lb.	139	36	2	1
Tapioca, crude	Lb.	185	124	1	2
Tomatoes, fresh	Lb.	6	a/	a/	a/
Turnips	Lb.	980	269	7	2
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	11,564	5,393	455	245
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc		b/	b/	751	1,060
FIBERS, VEGETABLE:					
Flax, unmanufactured	L. ton	a/	1	160	455
Hemp, unmanufactured	L. ton	a/	a/	8	23
Jute & jute butts, unmf'd ...	L. ton	6	9	366	685
Kapok	L. ton	1	1	170	274
Manila	L. ton	7	7	495	508
Sisal and henequen	L. ton	13	29	1,026	2,066
Rubber, crude	Lb.	168,836	200,736	18,299	22,760
TOTAL PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES				101,173	188,758
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES				112,743	202,863
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES				241,272	354,606

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500.

b/ Reported in value only.

c/ Unfit for human consumption.

COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED: Exports from the United States, by countries,
August, 1934 and 1935

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country to which exported	August	
	1934 Bales	1935 Bales
LONG AND SHORT STAPLE:		
Germany	44,195	29,947
United Kingdom	43,902	42,986
Italy	22,625	24,129
Spain	20,048	5,262
Poland and Danzig	9,320	15,566
France	7,604	36,184
Netherlands	4,374	2,805
Belgium	4,223	8,067
Sweden	3,147	4,078
Portugal	2,330	3,504
Soviet Russia (Europe)	0	0
Other Europe	4,548	7,547
Total Europe	166,316	180,075
Canada	16,915	11,169
Japan	67,779	58,737
China	15,741	0
British India	0	273
Other countries	706	2,879
Total exports	267,457	253,133
Total imports <u>a/</u> <u>b/</u>	11,174	8,370
Net exports	256,283	244,763
LINTERS:		
Germany	6,825	2,687
United Kingdom	5,493	3,106
France	2,312	881
Netherlands	1,886	259
Belgium	0	0
Other Europe	1,387	1,982
Total Europe	17,903	8,915
Canada	953	382
Japan	0	4,884
Other countries	1	9
Total exports	18,857	14,190

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Bales of 478 lbs.

b/ Imports for consumption.

ARGENTINA: Area sown to specified crops, 1930-31 to 1935-36

Crop year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Flaxseed
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1930-31.....	21,283	1,322	1,422	3,337	7,511
1931-32.....	17,295	1,378	1,439	3,470	8,640
1932-33.....	19,790	1,623	1,554	3,652	7,401
1933-34.....	19,662	1,768	1,783	3,566	6,853
1934-35.....	18,812	2,134	2,014	3,529	8,102
1935-36.....	14,085	1,606	1,927	2,866	6,128

Compiled from official sources.

ARGENTINA: Sown and harvested acreage of specified grains, with abandonment, average 1920-1929

Commodity	Sown acreage	Harvested acreage	Abandonment	
			Acreage	Percentage of sown acreage
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Wheat.....	18,287	17,149	1,138	6.2
Corn.....	9,863	8,592	1,276	a/ 12.9
Flaxseed.....	5,927	5,517	410	a/ 6.9
Oats.....	2,911	1,897	b/ 1,014	34.8
Barley.....	920	600	b/ 320	34.8
Rye.....	612	406	b/ 206	33.7

Official sources.

a/ Abandonment since 1930 has averaged much higher due to adverse weather and locust damage. b/ Includes acreage used for pasture.

POLAND: Production of specified crops, 1930 to 1935

Harvest year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Potatoes
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1930.....	82,321	273,923	67,236	161,736	1,135,455
1931.....	83,220	224,500	67,779	159,108	1,138,617
1932.....	49,472	240,556	64,339	164,713	1,101,364
1933.....	79,883	278,460	65,949	184,838	1,040,941
1934.....	76,440	254,476	66,717	175,729	1,229,815
1935.....	73,450	251,246	65,632	176,712	1,079,776

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